EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS-COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

"PROTECTION" WITH ITS BEST FOOT FORWARD.

From the N. Y. World, It is fair to presume that, if Mr. Greeley thought the arguments for protection were presented to the best advantage in any of the easily accessible productions already in the book-market, he would not expend superfluous labor in writing his new treatise on "political economy." There are five such publications offered for sale at the Tribune office, varying in bulk and price from a ponderous work in three volumes at ten dollars. down to a thin pamphlet at ten cents -ah assortment adapted to the intelligence, leasure, and means of every class of readers. Unless Mr. Greeley has new arguments, or can set forth the old ones with more persuasive ability, there is no reason why he should add to the number of existing publications, He, therefore, cannot complain—on the contrary, he must consider himself complimented—if anti-protection ists regard his work not merely as the latest, but as the most skilful, cogent, and formidable defense of protection which has yet appeared. If his reasoning is demo-lished, and the cause explodes in the hands of its foremost advocate, there is small encourage ment for other champions to come into the field. We are therefore pleased to see the numerous testimonials to his pre-eminent competency which Mr. Greeley appends to hisecond chapter. True, they may seem a little superfluous in the same columns which contain the applauded treatise, since arguments of remarkable strength and clearness might be presumed to attest their own merits; but the indorsements paraded by the Tribune have at least the advantage of precluding the minor protectionist journals that make them from saying, after Mr. Greeley is refuted, that a strong cause broke down in the hands of a weak advocate.

In his second chapter, Mr. Greeley makes quite a formal statement and explanation of the principle of protection as he would practically apply it. The germ of his whole treatise is here exhibited with so much elaboration and care that we copy the entire passage. We assure our readers that this long extract is not the ironical forgery of a free-trader intended to turn protective tariffs into derision. but the serious exposition of the leading champion of protection, faithfully copied from the Tribune of Saturday, with no other change than printing a few lines in a different kind

"Now let me show, without reference to existing interests, wherein and why I would apply

the principle of protection.

Tea is grown almost wholly in China, Japan, India; and, wherever grown at all, in latitudes and climates whereof parallels are found in our own country. And we have already ascertained by experiment that the tea-plant germinates. urishes, and matures in upper South Carolina and in East Tennessee. It should have been tested long since at a hundred different points throughout the Union; but there is no room for rational doubt that as large an area of this re public as of China will produce tea abundantly and continuously, under proper cultivation.

"Now it is inevitable that, so long as the tea drank by our peeple shall continue to be grown in China and Japan, the consumers here will pay (quite apart from and above any tax or duty mposed on its importation by our Government) three to six times as much for their tea as the Chinase growers receive for it. The Old Hyson for which our drinkers pay in the average a full tax which goes into our Federal Treasury, has doubtless been bought of the grower for twenty to thirty cents per pound; the residue of the cost to the consumer (less tax) being made up of the profits and charges of the various traders and orwarders, agents and brokers, through whose hands it has passed on its way from the interior of China to the interior of the United States.

"I want to save the millions on millions thus annually expended-I believe uselessly, waste fully expended. I want to divide them between the grower and consumer of tea, or to secure them to him where the same person shall both grower and consumer. I believe that to pursue this policy is to increase the reward of abor generally, and especially of American abor. Instead of one million persons growing tea in China, one million more mining gold and silver in Nevada to pay for that tea, and other three or four millions employed as merchants, factors, shippers, navigators, canal boatmen, brokers, etc. etc., in transmitting the tea from the grower to the consumer, exchanging his product for the gold and silver wherewith Chinese are mainly paid, and forwarding that gold and silver (or some equivalent) to the tea-grower, I would have two millions of our own people growing tea, two millions more producing the various staples and fabrics that our tea-growers would require in exchange for it reduce the whole number required to effect the necessary exchanges to one million, and save the gold and silver to reinforce our now dishonored currency and pay off our enormous debt.

"Now I protest that, in maturing and avowing this conviction, I have been nowise impelled by contempt or hate of the Chinese-of their pa ganism, their polygamy, their pigtails, or their reputed fondness for stewed puppies. Whatever there may be of evil or of good in their pecu-liarities lies entirely outside of the range of my economic conceptions and impulses. Nor have I been swayed by any special addiction to tea or to tea-growing, nor by any desire to enrich present or prospective tea-growers, much le endow them with a monopoly, gainful to them but baleful to all others. I have no peculiar affection for them-no desire to promote their interest otherwise than as it is identified with the general good. I perceive and admit the possibility that certain persons might, by an early importation of tea seed, or by growing large quantities of tea plants for sale in advance of most others, secure to themselves peculiar advantages; but this is an inci-dent which I did not desire, and care not to obviate. I do not see how those persons can be justly reproached as monopolists, more than the grower of a new American grape or seedling potato. And, if they should proceed to grow ter in advance of their neighbors, and should sell their early crops at exceptionally high prices, I should be rather inclined to rejoice or deprecate their good fortune, because I am sure would incite more and more to embark in American tea-growing, till the profit thereof should be reduced to an equation with that of other departments of our national industry. Unless a regard for self-interest has been elimi nated from human nature, and water has ceased to run down hill, this consequence of large profits accruing in a pursuit open to all is inevitable; and it is this that I seek by protection to

The principle of protection, as expounded by its best-known advocate, requires that the people of the United States shall raise their own tea! Mr. Greeley was never more correct in his logic than he is in this exposition of his "matured" views. We are constrained, for once, to indorse his vigorous logical consistency. We entirely agree with him that, if his premises are sound, his conclusion is inevitable; that the principle of protection, as he has always advocated it, requires the exclusion of Chinese tea from this country and the substitution of tea grown on our own soil. The whole range of possible illustration was open to him; and, in setting forth and explaining his cardinal principle, he has concluded, on "mature" reflection, that it can be | business there; third, foreigners transiently in

more clearly and correctly presented in the | the island. All persons, whatever may be | their political status, are permitted to hold The leading object of protection, as Mr. Greeley explains it, is to save the cost of transportation and the profits of exporting I

and importing merchants. By his computation the labor of one million men in China suffices to produce the tea sold in the Ameri-can market; and the labor of three or four millions is expended in delivering the Chinese product to the American consumers. This, as he explains it, is the state of the case quite apart from the duties levied on tea by our Government. Why, then, can he not see that, without any duty on tea at all, the American tea-grower would enjoy the constant advantage over his Chinese rival of producing his crop at one-fifth of the cost per pound of foreign article? Free-traders own Mr. Greeley an obligation for bringing into prominence the great advantage en joyed by American producers in their own market in consequence of the cost of transportation. Every reader must perceive that it is superlatively absurd for an American to whine and beg for protection in a case where every laborer he employs can produce as much of the commodity as can be delivered by the labors of five men engaged in growing and forwarding the rival commodity. All that the native producer can need to be protected against is the sale of the foreign article at a lower price than the cost of producing at home. The case selected by Mr. Greeley is well calculated to elucidate the principle; but it is by no means necessary that the cost of transportation and the profits of intermediate dealers should be three or four times the cost of production in over to protect the native grower against injurious competition. These expenses must always form a considerable part of the price of every imported article, and, in all cases where our natural facilities for production are equal to those of the foreigner, these expenses are an all-sufficient and irrepealable protection. If, with this great advantage, the native producer can be undersold by his foreign rival, that is conclusive evidence that the country is not adapted to, or not yet ripe for, that kind of production. The American producer is always protected by distance, by the cost of loading and unloading vessels, and by the profits of the exporting and importing merchants. If his business cannot thrive with these advantages, it is badly selected, and he has no right to call on the Government to make up his losses. If, in cases where the expense of transportation and the profits of foreign merchan's can be saved, our people are too blind to see their advantage, it is absurd for the Government to interfere; and the absurdity could not be more strikingly illustrated than it is in Mr. Greeley's exposition.

He wants tea "protected." There is already a duty on tea of twenty cents a pound in gold, which is a hundred per cent. of the original cost of production according to his own esti-mate. By his own reckoning there is an additional protection of something like four hundred per cent, by the labor and expenses of the middlemen. And yet with this enormous protection of five hundred per cent,four hundred per cent, natural and one hundred per cent. governmental-not a pound of American tea is produced for the market, and Mr. Greeley elaborately sets forth as his mature opinion that American tea growing ought to be forced by "protection:" Since the pre-sent enormous protection fails, what rate of duty would he have? Utterly preposterous as his opinion is, it is identical in principle with the doctrine which has always been taught by the tariff men. Free traders owe Mr. Greeley their thanks for presenting it in so intelligible a form, and making it ridiculous by accepting

It is hardly worth while to criticize his preposterous statistics, for the success of the argument does not depend upon their accuracy. But the writer of a set treatise on political economy owed it to his reputation not to shoot so very wide of the mark. He estimates that six million men are employed in supplying the American market with teanamely, one million of tea-growers in China, one million laborers in the United States who produce the values with which the tea-growers are paid, and four million sailors, dockmen, and merchants. Now the annual importation of tea, according to the finance report of the Treasury Department, is about forty million pounds; so that each of Mr. Greeley's six million men, earns, on an average, the value of six pounds and ten ounces of tea, worth, according to the average Custom House valuation, about 37 cents a pound! The American consumers of tea who support Mr. Greeley's six million laborers of course pay not only their wages, but the cost of their subsistence; and as the value of all the tea imported into the United States in 1867 was \$12,235,483, the six millions of men employed in supplying the American market with tea live and support their families on about two dollars per annum! Dismissing these inaccuracies without further notice, we call attention to the fact that, while Mr. Greeley thinks that one million men suffice to produce the American supply of tea in China, he thinks it would require two millions in the United States: thus virtually retracting his strongly-expressed opinion that the climate of America is as well adapted to tea as that of China. Even in his protectionist hot-hed he would employ five million laborers to supply American consumers with their forty million pounds of tea, rewarding each laborer at the munificent rate of eight pounds of tea per annum, or about a third of an ounce of tea per day, for his whole wages! As the object of protection, as he explains it, is to save the expense of three or four millions of middlemen, we do not see that he mends the matter much by his scheme of employing five millions of native laborers to supply the American market with home-grown tea.

AMERICAN CITIZENS IN CUBA-THE CASE OF MR. CASANOVA. From the N. Y. Herald.

The lives and fortunes of several thousands of American citizens are now in a precarious condition in Cuba, under the excitement of the revolutionary contest between Cubans and Spaniards, and the calls upon the Government at Washington for protection and assistance are continually increasing. The numerous questions now arising involve every point of international law affecting friendly intercourse between nations, and possibly involve some which are novel in diplomatic discussion. Besides the great changes which increased facilities of transit and the extension of commerce have introduced in the practices of nations, as concerns residence and trade, there are in the questions arising in Cuba complications of a very curious and interesting character. The recent case of Senor Casanova will probably present some of these for discussion.

The established law of Cuba recognizes three conditions of political status in the population of the island. These are: -First, natural subjects of the crown of Spain; second, persons holding allegiance to other governments, but who have applied for domiciliatory letters in Cuba to enable them to do

property, real and personal, subject to the laws of the land regarding taxation and descent. During the past twenty years circumstances of a political nature in some nstances, and of a commercial character in others, have induced many Cubans, holding originally natural allegiance to Spain, to emigrate to the United States and acquire citizenchip here, abjuring all other allegiance, but at the same time retaining their property in Cuba in whole or in part. Under our political theories every man has the right to choose his allegiance, and Spain has never denied the right of expatriation to its subjects. It has requently been the practice of these Caban emigrants to pass equal portions of the year approximately in the two countries, return ng to Cuba on the approach of winter, but always carefully procuring passports setting orth their American citizenship, The case of Senor Casanova is of this latter

class. Long before the appearance of the present political troubles in Cuba he came to this country and acquired the rights of citizenship. He purchased property in the vicinity of New York, where his daughter resides permanently; several of his sons he established in business in this city, while others remained in Cuba superintending the large agricultural operations of the family. His own time he divided between New York and Cuba, the sons carrying on large commercial as well as agricultural transactions. Taking no part in the political questions of the day, Senor Casanova supposed that his person and his property would both be safe, and with all the confidence of an innocent man he pursued his daily avocations. Suddealy and without accusation of any kind military searches were commenced on his plantation, and continued until the labors were entirely broken up; his son was imprisoned in Havana; large sums of money, which those in business in New York had in bank in Cuba to meet commercial operations, were seized; the business of their house was destroyed, and the father was finally east into Without a hearing and without trial prison. he was liberated as silently as he had been seized; but nothing of value was returned to him, and he is left to seek justice through the slow and hopeless process of a claim through the Government.

We give these particulars because they pre sent a clear view of the evils that await thou sands of our fellow-citizens in Cuba to-day. Nothing but the prompt and firm action of the Government can save them. The treaty of 1795 with Spain is the only treaty we have with that power that bears upon the question; but the provisions of that treaty are ample, if the Government enforces respect for them. In past cases it has been the practice of Spain to evade the stipulations which provide that every American shall know the accusation against him, and be confronted with the witnesses, and have the right of counsel, by claiming that it never was the intention to grant to foreigners rights which are denied to Spanish subjects. But this pretext is a falcv, for a treaty negotiated, ratified, and exchanged between two powers becomes the supreme law in the dominions of each,

It becomes, therefore, the duty of the Se cretary of State to press upon the Spanish Government our view of the sacred character of American citizenship, when not implicated in acts against the law, and the case of Senor Casanova presents the most desirable vehicle for this course. If this is not done, not only will justice be denied in the individual case before us, but a great wrong be perpetrated upon those of our countrymen still in peril. It is a general question, affecting the honor and interests of the Government as well as the safety of citizens, and if it is remanded to the slough of diplomatic correspondence, we may well despair. The point is this-may Spain permit her subordinates to ignore her treaty with and solemn duties to us, and by wrapping the evil in courtly phrases deny a remedy when prevention should be our de-

SOWING WIND-REAPING WHIRLWIND. From the N. Y. Tribune.

Remarkable figures occur in our correspondence from Havana. By that very rare document, Queen Isabella's farewell budget for Cuba of the year ending with June, we have an understanding of the various extravagances with which Spain has expended her oppressions on the island. Its income was estimated at nearly twenty-five million dollars; its expenditures at thirty-one millions. Its war costs, under a peaceful regime reached the enormous sum of nearly twenty millions. The main expenses of administration were above four millions. The Church received not far from a million of dollars. The Captain-General was paid fifty thousand dollars a year, exclusive of palatial expenses. These were the charges of a peace footing. The war has been carried on at double the rate of the budget, to say the least. The Government stands debtor to its bank at Havana for not less, we presume, than twenty, perhaps thirty millions.

These figures sort well with those which reach us from Spain. Minister Figuerola reports his budget at about \$157,500,000 on the side of expenses. The estimates of income are about \$110,000,000, some say \$95,000,000. Ways and means must be devised to harves this income, and supply a deficit amounting to the very large sum of forty-seven millions. The aggregate items of war and marine cost Spain about thirty-five millions of dollars, ounting none of the Cuban expenditure. The sland pays for war more than half as much as Spain, and even supports a navy at half her expense. The interest upon the debt of the country is forty-five millions, increased by the bequest of debt left by Isibella, and amounting to something short of one hundred and twenty-five millions. When the late Government went out of business, the general debt was over one billion, and at the end of November it reached to one billion and a half. The Government of Prim and Serrano squandered at the rate of nearly one

hundred and thirty-five millions a month. What has brought upon Spain her debt and her crisis it is not difficult to reckon. She has wasted money equally upon her ideas and her want of them. Millions she has sunk uselessly in her harbors and rivers, and in the pockets of contractors and courtiers; millions have gone to prevent what her statesmen call material progress, but which in reality has proved material loss; millions have been stolen by various banditti in the name of liberty; many millions have been wasted in subventions for unprofitable railroads. But the resources at command of Spain are still large enough to interest a financier of genius. She has six hundred convents, four thousand unattended chapels, various episcopal palaces, one hundred and twenty seminaries, forty thousand places where mass is said, including twenty-six thousand regular churches. The woods and forests of the crown are worth thirty-five million dollars; the Church lands, one hundred and fifty millions; mines, thirty-five millions. Her sundry properties amount in all to five hundred millions of dollars, part of which guarantees the debt. We know not the exact

system of the revenues and the commerce of Spain, but that their management is unsaving and unintelligent we have scarce a chance to disbelieve. We are told by some observers that the country is prospering and increasing while the treasury is empty, and financia ruin stares the nation in the face. It is hard to reconcile these two statements, but they contain a large measure of truth. Spain has no chance but to save, and any undertaking ! beyond the administration of her peace must be ruinous to her. The struggle, therefore, for her possessions in the Antilles is a fata one, and worse than useless. We shall not b far off the mark if we say that its end will be determined not by the sword but by the scales, and that Spain must either sell it or lose it utterly. Read in the light of com-mon sense, the figures we have given are the most certain prognostic we have of the imminent fate of Spanish power in America.

MAZZINI AND ITALY.

From the N. Y. Times. Signor Mazzini, writing from his exile in Switzerland, has published a kind of political manifesto in the form of a lengthy letter headed "To My Enemies." He has recently been forbidden by the Swiss Government to reside in any of the centons bordering on Italy, and hence, apparently, though not avowedly, arises the burst of fierce and passionate declamation which he has addressed to the Tribuna of Lugano. He avows more absolutely than ever his belief in the necessity of republican institutions for the walfare, or even the existence, of a united Italy, and he denounces more bitterly than ever the existing regime. While expressing his firm conviction that the establishment of a republic in Italy is but a question of a few years, to be brought about in the natural course of events, he more defiantly than ever avows his intention, and that of his party, to do all that lies in their power to overthrow the Italian Government, and to place the doctrines and principles of republicanism before the people. If the laws of Italy forbid them to organize publicly, they will organize in secret. If they are prohibited from openly advocating their views, they will do it by means of secret societies. If their demonstrations are repressed by force, they will continue to arm, so that when the day comes "when we call upon the people to choose between us and you, we may not weakly fall unarmed into the hands of your police your carabineers, and such of your soldiers who still remain enslaved and deceived, and fail to unite with us in action." He repudiates assassination, and denies that "reballion" is possible, save against the true sovereign, the people. Italy, he says, is republican by tradition-the birth and growth of her natural life were republican, as also her social institutions; her proudest records have been those of her republican days, and her greatest men have been republicans. Monarchy and its concomitants have been implanted in Italy "as the period of her moral decay, under the auspices and armed protection of foreign traders. And, though he regards the purely political situation one which can only result in the triumph of Republicanism, he intends to strive, with all the power and energy he possesses, in order to save the Italian people from the "gangrene of dishonor" from which they suffer during the existence of a monarchy.

This is strong language, and if Mazzini were still the political power which he once was, would be dangerous in the extreme to the peace of Europe. But at the present day it is little more than sound and fury. If the existing institutions of Italy are in reality alien to the genius of the Italian people, the fact will soon be made manifest without Mazzinian agitation. And whatever the faults and shortcomings of Victor Emanuel's Government, we fail to see that Signor Mazzini and his friends hold out any reasonable prospect of establishing any alternative government that could at once develop the freedom of Italy, maintain her unity and preserve the friendship of her powerful neighbors. There are many things in the condition of Italy at the present moment which gives cause for anxiety to her best friends. but we fear we cannot look to Signor Mazzini for its permanent amelioration.

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C. E. R. to points in the South and Southwest,
Instrance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low
as by any other routs. For freight, apply to

E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
DOCH STREET WHARF,

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIO
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THE SILVER NEW YORK AND HAVE, CALLING AT
BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the
Continent will sall from Pier No. 50 North river, as fol-PEREIRE Duchesns Saturday, May LAFAYETTE Rousseau Saturday, May LET LAURENT Lemarie Saturday, May 2 VILLE DE PARIS Surmount Saturday, June L

PRICE OF PASSAGE

Losses paid since 1829, over \$5,500,000 Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Building of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgagos. Alfred G. Baker,
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THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary, 39 No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND. STA AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST, EVERY SATURDAY, Ats moon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolins, via Scaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Pertamenth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carring every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

transfer.
Steamships insured at the lowest rates. Freight received daily.

No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier I N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and Oity Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP
LINE FOR
NEW YORK NEW YORK.

Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. REDUCTION OF RATES. REDUCTION OF RATES.

Spring rates, commencing March 15.
Salling Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. On and after 15th of March freight by this line will be taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, 4 cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.

JOHN F. OHL. Pier 19 North Wharves. N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc. NEW EXPRESS LINE TO
Alexandria, Georgotown, and Washington, D.
O. via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with
mections at Alexandria from the most direct route for
non-burg, Bristel, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the

Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily, WHLLIAM P. OLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria.

FOR LIVERPOOL AS QUEENSTOWN. Inman Line of I Steamers are appointed to sail as lows. FOR LIVERPOOL AND

City of Baltimore, Saturday, June 12, at 1 P. M.
City of Boston, via Halifax, Tuesday, June 15, at 11 A. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday,
from Pier 45, North River.

EATES OF PASSAGE.

MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS. Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 185 JAMES TRAQUAIR PRESIDENT
SAJUEL E. STOKES VICE PRESIDENT
JOHN W. HORNOR A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS SECRETARY

For further information apply at the Company's Offices
For further information apply at the Company's Offices
JOHN G. DALK. Agent, No. 15, BROADWAY, N. Y.
O'DONNELL & FAULK. Agents.

No. 4110HESNUT Street, Philadelphia. No. 4110HESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA
DELAWARE AND RARITAN OANAL,
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY
The CHEAPEST and QUIEKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.
Steamers leave duly from first wharf below Market
street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York.
Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New
York, North, East, and west, free of commission.
Freight received and forwarded on accommodating terms,
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 128 DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
JAMES HAND, Agent,
5 35
No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK

NO. 1119 WALL Street, New YORK,
NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK,
yna Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFT.
SURF TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,
The business by those lines will be resumed on and after
the 8th of March. For Freightta, which will be taken on
accommodating terms, apply to

W. M. BAIRD & CO.,
No. 132 South Wharves.

CARSTAIRS & MCCALL, Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets, Importers of BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHIS.

DHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF
PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804 CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from ioss or damage by
FIRE,
on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandiss, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
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William S. Grant,
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D. Clark Wharton,
Lawrence Lewis, John R.
JOHN R.
WUCHERER, President,
Secretary,
428 CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL-AN INVOICE of the above for sale by CARSTAIRS & MCCALL, 5 28 2p) Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Ste